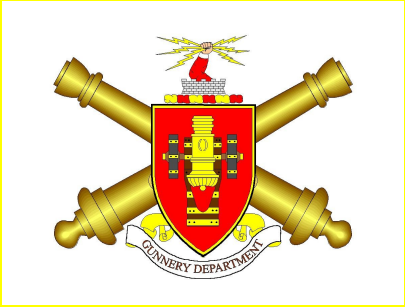
Marine Detachment
Fort Sill
Presidents Day
OPERATIONAL
RISK MANAGEMENT &
2008 MISHAP GOALS



Overview

- **Conduct Pre-holiday ORM Training**
- **Introduce 2008 SAFETY GOALS**

Risk Management Process

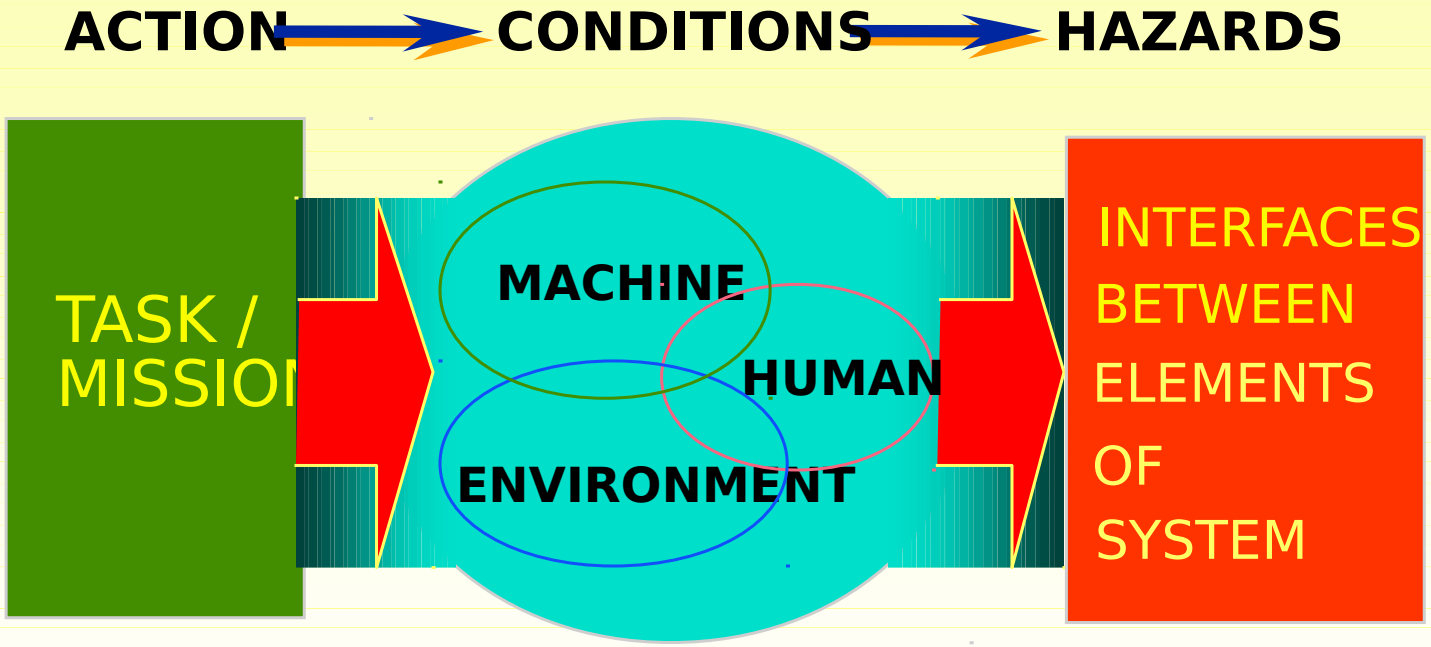
STEP 1: Identify Hazards

Risk Management Process

Identify Hazards

Identify hazards to *protect the force*. Consider all aspects of current and future situations, environment, and known historical problem areas

What are Hazards?



Hazard: **Any real or potential condition that can cause injury, illness, or death of personnel, damage to or loss of equipment or property, or mission degradation.**

IDENTIFY HAZARDS

OBJECTIVE

Identify those hazards most likely to result in loss of combat power.

Hazard ID Tool

Example

	Adequate YES	NO
- Support - Is type/amount/capability/condition of support adequate to carry out the mission? - Personnel - Equipment/material - Supplies - Services/facilities		
- Standards - Is guidance/procedure adequately clear/ practical/specific to the mission?		
- Training - Is training adequately thorough and recent?		
- Leader - Are leaders ready, willing and able to enforce standards.		
- Individual/Unit - Is the Marine/unit prepared and rested sufficiently to perform the mission?		

TEP 2: Assess Hazards

Risk Management Process

Assess Hazards

Assess hazards to determine risks. Assess the impact of each hazard in terms of potential loss and cost, based on probability and severity.

ASSESS HAZARDS - HOW

- HISTORICAL DATA
- INTUITIVE ANALYSIS JUDGMENT
- TOOL

Frequent - Occurs often, continuously experienced.

Likely - Occurs several times.

Occasional - Occurs sporadically.

Seldom - Unlikely, but could occur at some time.

Unlikely - Can assume it will not occur.

SEVERITY

SEVERITY		
	Catastrophic	Death or permanent total disability, system loss, major property damage.
	Critical	Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of 3 months, major system damage, significant property damage.
	Marginal	Minor injury, lost workday accident, compensable injury or illness, minor system damage, minor property damage.
	Negligible	First aid or minor supportive medical treatment, minor system impairment.

ASSESSMENT TOOL

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

E - EXTREMELY HIGH RISK
H - HIGH RISK
M - MODERATE RISK
L - LOW RISK

SEVERITY	PROBABILITY				
	FREQUENT	LIKELY	OCCASIONAL	SELDOM	UNLIKELY
CATASTROPHIC	E	E	H	H	M
CRITICAL	E	H	H	M	L
MARGINAL	H	M	M	L	L
NEGLIGIBLE	M	L	L	L	L

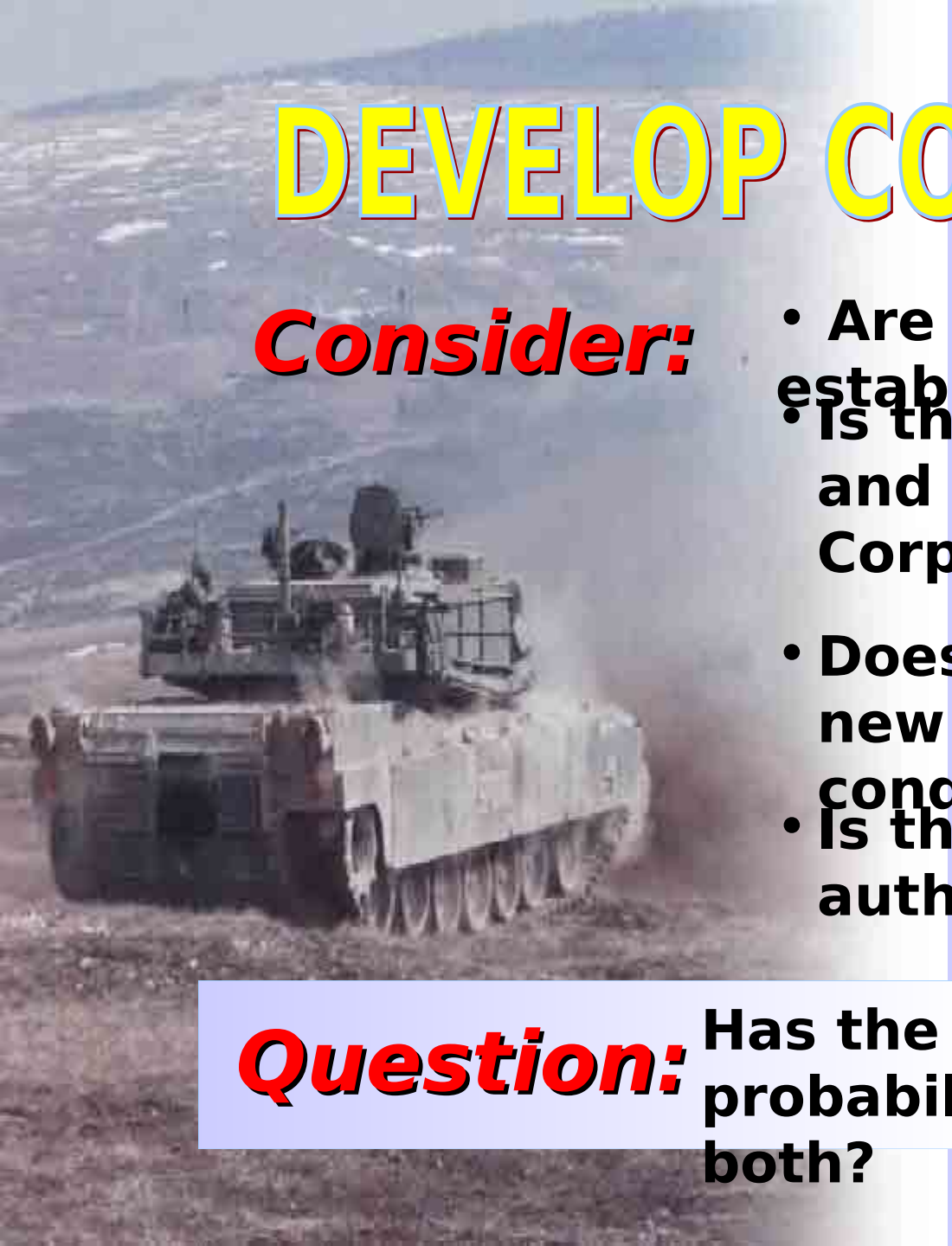
STEP 3: Develop Controls & Make Decision

Risk Management Process

Develop Controls & Make Risk Decisions

Develop control measures that eliminate the hazard or reduce its risk to an acceptable level. As control measures are developed, risks are reevaluated until all risks are reduced to a level where benefits outweigh potential cost

DEVELOP CONTROLS



Consider:

- Are controls established?
- Is the control practical and in line with Marine Corps orders?
- Does the control create a new hazardous condition?
- Is the control within authority level?

Question: Has the control affected probability or severity or both?

TOOL

Example

Are the controls adequate?

	Adequate YES	NO
- Support - Is type/amount/capability/condition of support adequate to carry out the mission? - Personnel - Equipment/material - Supplies - Services/facilities		
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Make Risk Decision

- Make risk decisions at the appropriate level.

  Commanders make decisions by:

  -Making on-the-spot decision

  -Establishing decision guidance subordinate leaders are to use

  -In the absence of specific guidance, provide a philosophy so subordinates can act

- Accept risks only if the benefits outweigh the costs or losses.

IMPLEMENTATION METHODS

- Regulations, policy letters, and SOPs
- Orders
- Briefings and back-briefs
- Training
- Rehearsals

EP 5: Supervise & Evaluate

Risk Management Process

Supervise & Evaluate

Perform to, and enforce standards and controls. Evaluate the effectiveness of controls and adjust/ update as necessary.

Supervise

All Marines are responsible for:

(self-discipline)

Performing to standard
Executing controls
Recognizing and reporting unsafe ac
or conditions

Leaders are responsible for enforcen

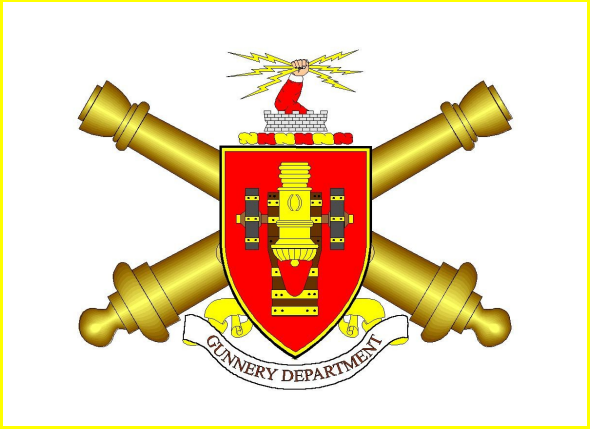
Evaluate

-<u>Effectiveness of Contr</u>
(adjust/update)
-Accuracy of assessment
-Newly identified hazards
-Need for additional controls

<u>Lessons learned</u>
-Ensure lessons learned are fed back into
the system for future operations

-*This step is essentially initial planning for the next iteration of the*

Risk Management Process



FY08
SAFETY GOAL

"THINK SAFE, BE SAFE, LIVE SAFE!"

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

- **SUBJECT: Zero Preventable Accidents 30 May 2007**
  - **I am committed to reducing preventable accidents as one of the cornerstones of the Department of Defense's Safety Program. Consistent with the President's Safety, Health, and Return-To-Employment (SHARE) initiative, I have set some very specific mishap reduction goals for the Department. We are focused on closely monitoring our most pressing mishap area: civilian and military injuries, aviation accidents, and the number one combat killer of our military, private motor vehicle accidents.**
  - **We can no longer tolerate the injuries, costs and capability losses from preventable accidents. Accidents cost the Department about $3 billion per year, with indirect costs up to four times that amount. We have made progress in reducing aviation accidents and civilian lost work days, but have much more to do to address military injuries and private motor vehicle fatalities. Our goal is zero preventable accidents, and I remain fully committed to achieving the 75% accident reduction target in 2008.**
  - **The current focus of our Safety Council is on increasing the accountability of individuals and leaders, as well as pursuing safety technologies. Accountability and leadership are key to an effective safety program. I urge you to continue to emphasize safety in the workplace and hold leaders accountable for their safety programs. Your efforts will make the Department a safer place to work, and more capable of defending the Nation and her interests. We have no greater responsibility than to take care of those who volunteer to serve.**

  R.M. GATES

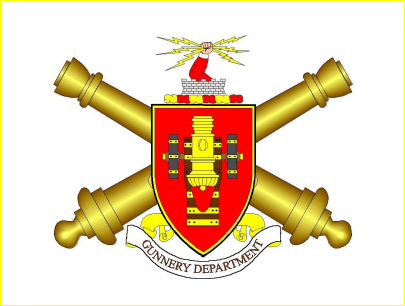
MARINE ARTILLERY DETACHMENT FORT SILL
FY 08 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH GOALS

FY 08 GOALS	ASSESSMENT	PLAN (OBJECTIVES/ACTIONS)	MEASURE
Systematic Management of Risk	• Slips, Trips, Falls • Contact With Objects • Vehicle mishaps	• Reduce this area by 20% Increasing training on personal ORM. • Reduce this area by 20%. Increasing training on personal ORM. Implement PPE usage in areas that wearing gloves would reduce or prevent mishap. • Reduce this area by 10%. Increase coverage of traffic safety. Enforce Force Preservation Order.	• Reduction of mishaps reported and reduction in severity of mishap. • Reduction of mishaps reported and reduction in severity of mishap. • Reduction of vehicle mishaps/ DUI's.
Safety Climate and Culture	Current safety climate and culture is Excellent. The safety mindset is being set in all hands.	Continued support of the safety program from all hands. Continued training	100% completion of all required safety training by all hands.

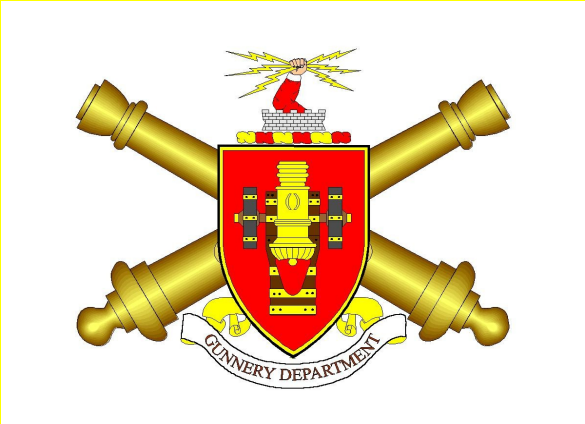
MARINE ARTILLERY DETACHMENT FORT SILL
FY 08 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH GOALS

FY 08 GOALS	ASSESSMENT	PLAN (OBJECTIVES/ACTIONS)	MEASURE
Efficient, Effective Management of Program Execution	The Unit Safety Officer for the command tracks all safety data on a excel spread sheet, the WESS II data base and OSHA form 300 for all mishap reporting.	Continue and increase training to all hands on safety program. Ensure section Safety Representatives are trained in mishap criteria and ensure proper reporting of all mishaps.	All safety training completed. Overall reduction in mishaps by 40% for 2008.
Accident Reduction	The Commands plan is to reduce the following: 20% in slips, trips, and falls 20% in struck by objects 10% in vehicle mishaps	Establish mindset on safety by pushing personal ORM values to all hands. Increase efforts on mentioned areas to reduce mishaps. Increase training on traffic safety.	Success will be determined by a reduction in mishaps in these areas. 40% is the goal but effort will be made to make the percentage as high as possible.

Summary

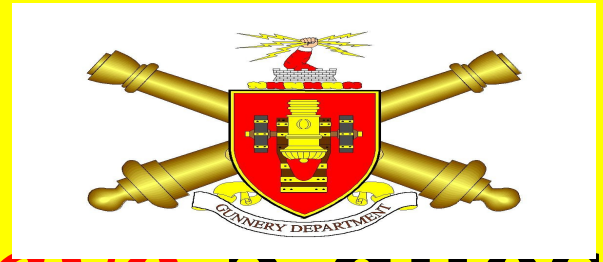


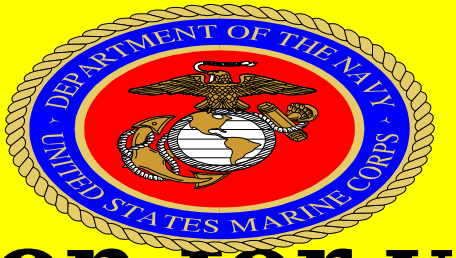
Risk management is not an additional task, it is a process that will be incorporated into everything we do--on and off Duty. Doing so, provides reasonable alternatives for successful task accomplishment and empowers users to make informed decisions.


GUNNERY DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Questions?





- ***I have*** **a question for you:**
- ✓***How many steps*** **are there with regard to Operational Risk Management (ORM)?**
- ✓**There are *5 step* to ORM.**